LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1852 You will have ere this received by the Euopean papers numerous reports of the Communist Conster Trial at Cologne, Prussis, and of its result. But as none of the reports is anything like a faithful statement of the facts, and as these facts throw a giaring light upon the political means by which the Conti-ment of Europe is kept in bondage, I consider it neces-

The Communist or Proletarian party as well as other parties, had lost, by suppression of the rights of assoion and meeting, the means of giving to itself a legal mization on the Continent. Its leaders, besides, had en exiled from their countries. But no political perty can exist without an organization; and that zation which both the Liberal Bourgeois and the ocratic shop-keeping class, were enabled more or less to supply by the social station, advantages, and long-established, every-day intercourse of their mem bers, the proletarian class, without such social station and pecuniary means, was necessarily compelled to seek in secret association. Hence, both in France and nany, sprang up those numerous secret societies which have, ever since 1849, one after another been discovered by the police and prosecuted as conspiracies; but if many of them were really conspiracies, formed with the actual intention of upsetting the Government for the time being—and he is a coward that under cerp circumstances would not conspire, just as he is a fool who, under other circumstances, would do sothere were some other societies which were formed with a wider and more elevated purpose, which knew, that the upsetting of an existing Government was but a passing stage in the great impending struggle, and which intended to keep together and to prepare the party, whose nucleus they formed, for the last, decisive at which must one day or another crush forever in Europe the domination, not of mere "tyrants,"
"despots" and "usurpers," but of a power far superior,

"despots" and "usurpers," but of a power lar superior, and far more formidable than theirs; that of capital

over labor. The organization of the advanced Communist party in Germany was of this kind. In accordance with the ciples of its "Manifesto" (published in 1848) and with those explained in the series of articles on Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Germany, published in The New York Daily Tribune, this party never imagined itself capable of producing, at any time and at its pleasure, that revolution which was to carry its ideas into practice. It studied the causes that had produced the revolutionary movements of 1848, and the causes that made them fail. Recognizing the social entagonism of classes at the bottom of all political struggles, it applied itself to the study of the condition under which one class of society can and must be called on to represent the whole of the interests of a nation, and thus politically to rule over it. History showed to the Communist party, how, after the landed aristocracy of the middle ages, the monied power of the first capitalists arose and seized the reins of Government; how the social induence and political rule of this financial section of Capitalists was superseded by the rising strength, since the intro duction of steam, of the manufacturing Capitalists, and how at the present moment two more classes claim their turn of domination, the petty trading class and the industrial working class. The practical revolationary experience of 1848-49 confirmed the reasonings of theory, which led to the conclusion that the democracy of the petty traders must first have its turn, before the Communist working class could hope to permanently establish itself in power and destroy that system of wages-slavery which keeps it under the yoke of the Bourgeoisie. Thus the secret organization of the Communists could not have the direct purpose of upsetting the present governments of Germany. Being formed to upset not these, but the insurrectionary government which is sooner or later to follow m, its members might, and certainly would, in lividually lend an active hand to a revolutionary movement against the present status que in its time; but the preparation of such a movement, otherwise than by secret spreading of Communist opinions by the masses, could not be an object of the Association. So well was this foundation of the society understood by the majority of its members, that when the placehunting ambition of some tried to turn it into a conspiracy for making an extempore revolution, they were

Now, according to no law upon the face of the earth, could such an association be called a plot, a conspiracy for purposes of high treason. If it was a conspiracy, it was one against, not the existing Government, but its probable successors. And the Prussian Government was aware of it. That was the cause why the eleven defendants were kept in solitary confinement during eighteen months, spent, on the part of the authorities in the strangest judicial feats. Imagine, that after eight menths' detention, the prisoners were remanded for some months more, "there being no evidence of any crime against them!" And when at last they were a treesenable nature proved against them. And yet they were convicted, and you will speedily see how.

peedfly turned cut.

One of the emissaries of the society was arrested in May, 1851, and from documents found upon him, other arrests followed. A Prussian police officer, a certain Sticker, was immediately ordered to trace the ramifications, in London, of the pretended plot. He succoeded in obtaining some papers connected with the aboveceders from the society, who had, after being turned out, formed an actual conspiracy in Paris and London. These papers were obtained by a double crime. A man named Renter was bribed to break open the writing desk of the secretary of the society, and steal the papers therefrom. But that was nothing yet. This theft led to the discovery and conviction of the so-called Franco-German plot, in Paris, but it gave no clue as to the great Communist Association. The Paris plot we may as well here observe, was under the direction of a few ambitious imbeciles and political chevaliers d'industrie in London, and of a formerly convicted forger, then acting as a police spy in Paris their dupes made up by rabid declamations and blood-thirsty rantings, for the utter insignificance of their

The Prussian police, then, had to look out for fresh discoveries. They established a regular office of se-eret police at the Prussian Embassy in London. A police agent, Greiff by name, held his odious vocation under the title of an attaché to the Embassy-a step which would suffice to put all Prussian Embassies out of the pale of international law, and which even the strians have not yet dared to take. Under him worked a certain Fleury, a merchant in the City of London, a man of some fortune and rather respectably connected, one of those low creatures who do the basest actions from an innate inclination to infamy. An other agent was a commercial clerk named Hirsch, who, however, had already been denounced as a spy on his arrival. He introduced himself into the societ of some German Communist refugoes in London, and they, in order to obtain proofs of his real character, admitted him for a short time. The proofs of his con nection with the police were very soon obtained, and Mr. Hirsch, from that time, absented himself. Although, however, he thus resigned all opportunities of gaining the information he was paid to prowas not inactive. From his retreat in Kensington, where he never met one of the Communists in question, he manufactured every week pretended reports of pretended sittings of a pretended Central Committee of that very conspiracy which the Prussian Police could not get hold of. The contents of these reports were of the most absurd nature; not a Christian name was correct, not a name cor-rectly spelt, not a single individual made to speak as ld he likely to speak. His master, Fleury, assisted him in this forgery, and it is not yet proved that "Attaché" Greiff can wash his hands of these infamous proceedings. The Prussian Government, incredible to say, took these silly fabrications for gospel truth, and you may imagine what a confusion such depositions created in the evidence to be brought before the Jury. When the trial came on, Mr. Stieber, the already men-

tioned police officer, got into the witness-box, swore to

all these absurdities and, with no little self-complacen

cy, maintained that he had a secret agent in the very

This secret agent was very secret indeed, for he had hid

his face for eight months in Kensington, for fear he

might actually see one of the parties whose most se-

eret thoughts, words and doings he pretended to re-

Mesers. Hirsch and Fleury, bowever, had another in-

port week after week.

seldered the prime movers in this awful conspiracy.

mcy with those parties in London who were

vention in store. They worked up the whole of the reports they had made, into an "original minute book" of the sittings of the secret supreme committee, whose existence was maintained by the Prussian police; and Mr. Stieber, finding that this book wondrously agreed with the reports already received from the same par-ties, at once laid it before the jury, declaring upon his oath that after serious examination and according to his fullest conviction that book was genuine. It was then that most of the absurdities reported by Hirsch were made public. You may imagine the surprise of the pretended members of that secret committee when they found things stated of them which they never knew before. Some who were baptized William, were here christened Louis or Charles; others, at the time they were at the other end of England, were made to have pronounced speeches in London ; others were reported to have read letters they never had received; they were made to have met regularly on a Thursday, when they used to have a convivial relinion, once a week, on Wednesdays; a working-man, who could hardly write, figured as one of the takers of minutes and signed as such; and they all of them were made to speak in a language which, if it may be that of Prussian police stations, was certainly not that of a reinion in which literary men, favorably known in their country, formed the majority. And, to crown the whole, a receipt was forged for a sum of money, pretended to have been paid by the fabricators to the pre-tended secretary of the fictitions central committee for this book; but the existence of this pretended secretary rested merely upon a hoax that some malicious Com-munist had played upon the unfortunate Hirsch.

This clumsy fabrication was too scendalous an affair not to produce the contrary of its intended effect. Although the London friends of the defendants were deprived of all means to bring the facts of the case before the jury-sithough the letters they sent to the counsel for the defense were suppressed by the postalthough the documents and affidavits they succeeded in getting into the hands of these legal gentlemen were not admitted in evidence, yet the general indignation was such that even the public accusers, nay, even Mr. Stieber—whose oath had been given as a guarantee for the authenticity of that book-were compelled to re-

cognize it as a forgery.

This forgery, however, was not the only thing of the kind of which the police was guilty. Two or three more cases of the sort came out during the trial. The documents stolen by Renter were interpolated by the police so as to disfigure their meaning. A paper, containing some rabid nonsense, was written in a handwriting imitating that of Dr. Marx, and for a time it was pretended that it had been written by him, until at last the presecution was obliged to acknowledge the forgery. But for every police infamy that was proved as such ive or six fresh ones brought forward, which could not, at the moment, be unveiled, the defense being taken by surprise, the proofs having to be got from London, and every correspondence of the counsel for the defense with the London Communist refugees being in open court treated as complicity

That Greiff and Fleury are what they are here represented to be has been stated by Mr. Stieber himself, in his evidence; as to Hirsch, he has before a London magistrate confessed that he forged the "Minute-Book" by order and with the assistance of Fleury, and then made his escape from this country in order to evade a

criminal prosecution.

The Government could stand few such branding disclosures as came to light during the trial. It had a jury such as the Rhenish Provinces had not yet seen. Six nobles, of the purest reactionist water, four Lords Finance, two Government officials. These were not the men to look closely into the confused mass of evidence heaped before them during six weeks, when they heard it continually dinned into their ears that the defendants were the chiefs of a dreadful Communist conspiracy, got up in order to subvert everything sacred-property, family, religion, order, government and law! And yet, had not the Government, at the same time, brought it to the knowledge of the privileged classes, that an acquital in this trial would be the signal for the suppression of the jury; and that it would be taken as a direct political demonstration-as a proof of the middle class liberal opposition being ready to mile even with the most extreme revolutionists-the verdict would have been an acquittal. As it was, the retroactive application of the new Prussian code enabled the Government to have seven prisoners convicted while four merely were acquitted, and those convicted were centenced to imprisonment varying from three to six years, as you have, doubtless, already stated at the time the news reached you. KARL MARN.

Letter from the Plains.

FORT LARAMIE, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1852. Leaving Salt Lake City upon the 13th of September, the morning of the 4th of O-tober, bright, clear and frosty as an O-tober morning should be, found me the guest of the accomplished and agreeable officers now assumed at this post, Lieuts, Garnet and Bootes and Dr. Page. I found the change from the irregular habits, vigorous exercise and rune exposure of emplife, to comfortable quarters, a soft couch with white

shects—the first in which I had slept for five months-and delightful society, highly refreshing to my some-what jeded and exhausted frame.

The journey from Salt Lake, occupying some twenty s of a march over the mountains at this season tudes of a march over the monatains at this scason of the year. As standing upon the sunnait of the Big Mountain, I cast back a last glance upon the Salt Luke Valley that by smiling in loving repose, far away in the distance beneath me, and gazed upon the graceful out-lines of the tail mountains that form the admirable set-ting of the lovely landscape, my mind was visited with a rush of somewhat confused and tunnituous emotions. Ahead of me, but removed at a great distance, were home and friends of fireside comforts. Behind me, hence and triends of arcside countries, beind me, separated by only a few miles, lay a charming valley, where I had spent many a pleasant hour, and under the generous influence of whose climate I had experienced a buoyant flow of spirits and a vigorous censation of health, such as I had not known for many years. While health, such as I had not known for many years. While projecting many an anxious and yearning thought forward, picturing to myself the cordial greetings of family and friends, I could not help casting a wistful and somewhat sorrowing eye upon the joyous scenes I was about leaving, perhaps forever.

Our party, consisting of four persons, had scarcely passed the city limits before we began to meet long lines of Mormon emigrant wagons, all destined to the valley. From that time we continued to meet similar trains, values in unwhere and amparently in the sorollances of

or Mormon emigrant wagons, all destined to the valley. From that time we continued to meet similar trains, varying in number and apparently in the appliances of comfort and expedition, until we had attained a day's journey this side of the South Pass. Generally speaking, their animals, principally oxen and cows, were in an extremely thin and exhausted condition, while the tattered garments of numbers of the emigrants would seem to indicate that they themselves were in no very enviable state of personal comfort. Sometimes would be seen a large wagon containing a half-dozen or more women and children, drawn by two or three almost exhausted oxen or cows, the others having given out on the road, or, becoming too much reduced for labor, were driven loose behind the wagon. Occasionally would be met the broken fragments of a wagon, which, owing to careless or unskilful driving, had toppled over some slight inclination of the road, spilling out upon the ground in provoking confusion its varied contents—women, children, bedding, camp furniture, and diverso other articles of emigrant necessity.

And yet amid all of these mishaps and privations the ensignants seemed almost universally smiling and happy, moving onward in their long and tedious other image.

other articles of emigrant necessity.

And yet smid all of these mishaps and privations the enigrants seemed almost universally smiling and happy, moving onward in their long and tedious pilgrimage with the stout heart and firm spirit of a living faith. The creat body of them were foreigners, mostly English and Welch, evidently from the lower and more humble walks of life. As our party would pass them at a rapid trot, some one of them would almost invariably step out and eagerly ask us for news of brother so-and-so, or of some Company shead, frequently inquiring whether we were bound upon a mission, and to what country we were bound upon a mission, and to what country we were going. A brief, generally not the most explicit or satisfactory answer, was all our rapid movements would pentit us to reply. I much fear that the affirmative responses of some of our party to such interrogatories occasionally invested us with a sanctity and reverence in their eyes to which we were by so means entitled. Here snot there, scattered at wide intervals among the Mormon trains, would be seen the lone wagon of some California endgrant who had either from accident or folly been belated on his journey, and was now slowly seeking a winter's haven in the Sait Lake Valley. May that fendly anticipated haven not prove to him a scene of vexation, controversy and litigation.

We met the last of Mormon trains on Sweetwater, as I have raid, a day's journey this side of the South Pass.

We met the last of Mormon trains on Sweetwater, as I have said, a day's journey this side of the South Pass, it was quite a large train, intrusted with the transportation of the machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar, recently imported from France. The machinery, so far as I could judge, ecemed to be quite extensive and complete in its various parts. This company, as well as many others, will have to suffer much before reaching Sait Lake, as there is scarcely grass enough along the road to support life, much less to give vigor to their exhausted and broken down stock. The night after meeting them the snow fell upon us to the depth of ten er fifteen inches. This was a heavy blow to our own party, but much meete so to the Mormons. Many of them I fear suffered intensely in consequence. I have since learned that interes to the Normons. Many of them I fear suffered interesty in consequence. I have since learned that Mr. Phelps, who had charge of the Sugar Company, lest upward of seventy bend of cattle in the store. Similar dinaters must necessarily have strended other companies. The weather during nearly the entire journey was blustering and stormy to a very unpleasant excess.

We met many Indians on the way, Snakes, Barmacks.

Cheyennes and Sioux. They ger crally appeared quite friendly, and offered us no colestation whatever. I visited several of their vicages. I was highly pleased with the various courceies I received, and my curiosity much gratified at the sight of many of the peculiarities of courceies I received, and my curiosity much gratified at the sight of many of the peculiarities of courceies I received, and my curiosity much gratified at the sight of many of the peculiarities of courceies agreed to be annually paid to them by the Government, under the treaty concluded here last fall, with the various Indiantribes between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers. Major Kirkpatrick, who was charged with the distribution of the presents, was expected to arrive from the South Fork of the Platte, where he has gone to meet the Cheyennes, for a similar purpose, in a few days. Toward the close of the week the Major reached here in fine health and spirits as was to be expected from a veteran who had spent the greater part of a long and active life upon the prairies and in the mountains, and who was thoroughly acquainted with every minute hook and crook of the Indian character. His arrivel was the signal for the congregation of the Indians, old, middle-agred and young, male and female, in vast numbers around the Fort, unit finally, upon the day of distribution they numbered several thousand. This, and the near vicinity of their villages, gave me an opportunity of observing the peculiarities of Indian life and character, with much greater satisfaction than I had previously enjoyed, an opportunity with life and altogether neglect. The results of those observations I cannot note down at this time, but I can assureyouthey afforded me much internal pleasure and addicates.

inty which I do not allogener negoci. The results those observations I cannot note down at this time, but I can assure you they afforded me much internal pleasure and satisfaction.

Until meeting with the Sioux Indians I had almost persunded myself into the belief that a good-looking or handsome Indian woman or girl was a thing about which novelists might be privileged to write, and sentimental young men to dream, but which was in reality a mere impossibility in nature. Luckily, however, before I was forced to that unwholesome conclusion, the Sioux came across my path. Among this trike are to be seen quite a number of young women and maidens possessing features having considerable pretensions to feminine delicacy and beauty. Indeed, several of those whom I have seen since my arrival here, would, if they were divested of the paints and other ornaments of Indian taste and custom and arrayed in the modest and becoming attire of some of our American beauties, present with their dark laughing eyes and delicate expressive features, quite an attractive and capitating picture of naive beauty. But alsa's fanciful dots of red vermillou paint upon their cheeks, forehead, chin and head, and the increase in trease, destroy two thirds of all the charm and care of the cristing hours in As they become old, they deer-skin dresses, destroy two thirds of all the cherm and grace of the original portrait. As they become old, they seem to lose these traces of beauty. Hard habor and hard usege leaves its usual imprint upon their forms and faces. Old dioux women are no exceptions to the pro-verbial hidomeness, both in form and face, of Indian lease in general.

faces. Old sloux women are no exceptions to the proverbish hideounness, both in form and face, of Indian hase in general.

Yesterday and to-day have been busy and exching days at Laramic, especially to the Indian population concentrated in this vicinity. Yesterday was the day appointed by Major Fizzpatrick for a council or talk with the principal chiefe of the nation, preparatory to the distribution of presents, which was fixed for to-day. Just as the council was about being opened, the whites at the post, officers, agents, and all, were somewhat startled from their propriety by the appearance upon the parade ground of a party of Indian soldiers armed with string-bows, loaded guos, and other implements of savage warfare, discharging their guas and making other not very peaceful, but rather threatening demonstrations. They even went so far as to discharge a gun over the head of a young man in Major Fitzpatrick's service; siming it almost immediately at his head. Upon inquiry, it was learned that the party hid come up in this throatening manner to demand redress for some slight injury which had been done to one of their number by a soldier, the day previous. Soon, the commanding officer, Licut, Garnet and Major Fitzpatrick, appeared before them, and after, as I think, very properly telling them that they did not understand such movements, that if a soldier had injured an Indian, it was their duty to complain to the commanding officer in a peaceful way, and he would punish the soldier; that if the Indians desired peace, the whites would give them peace, but if they want, then, or bereatter, commanded thom to disperse. Tals they soon did, and in a short time not an Indian brave of the party was to be seen in the vicinity of the fort. Daring this time the long roll had been beat, the company

they soon did, and in a short time not an Indian brave of
the pariy was to be seen in the vicinity of the fort. Daring this time the long roll had been beat, the company
called to arms, and two pieces of artillerty placed on the
parade ground. Licut, Garnet, Major Firspatrick and
the other officers present, displayed great coolness and
self-command during the rather exciting interview. The
difficulty was, finally adjusted by the soldier paying the
Indian who had been struck, a compensation for the indignity, in the shape of a few pounds of sugar.

Shortly after this, the council commenced. The deliberations were characterized by a great apparent friendliness and good will on the part of the Indiana. Numercus demands upon the Government, through the agent,
Major F. Some of these were sufficiently ludicrous to
excite more than a passing smile. One chief demanded
that in return for the right of way through the country
granted under the late treaty, the Government should
dress and arm the Indian soldiers like their own troops
in order that they might enforce obedience to its provisions. Another required that the Government should
distribute annimally among them one hundred horses and
one hundred thousand dollars worth of goods. Various other demands and matters having reference to the
same general subject came under discussion.

While the Chiefe were apparently quite peaceably and

ous other demands and matters having reference to the same general subject came under discussion.

While the Chiefs were apparently quite peaceably and friendly disposed toward the whites, it was evident that they were not slicogether satisfied with the obligations they had entered into under the treaty of last Fall. They professed that they did not unierstand or comprehend the nature of its provisions and obligations, and one of them is id that the Chief did not clearly know what he them said that the Chief did not clearly know what he was doing when he signed the treaty. The Chief himself, Matto loway, or Fighting Bear, said that when the white man gave him the parchanest upon which the treaty was written, he supposed that he gave him something to live by; but that now he discovered that he had given him semething to die by—but that he would, nevertheless, observe it, even at the price of death. Upon the matters which called forth these remarks being more thoroughly explained to him, he seemed to be much better contented.

better contented.

It is the opinion of many persons in this country persons best informed upon the subject, and thoroug acquainted with the indian character—that the Lara Treaty last fall, so for from being attended with benefit Treaty last fall, so for from being attended with beneficial results, has operated to the injury of emigration and trade in the country. They have their opinion upon the greater assurance and impudence in the hearing of the indians, their increased and increasing demands, and the open diseatisfaction they express at the passage of such large numbers of whites through their lands. They say that the Indians have been led by that treaty to suppose that they possessed rights which they never suspected themselves of having before, and which do not, in fact, exist. Some persons anticipate Indian troubles in this neighborhood before the winter is over.

How shall I describe the strikingly picturesque scene: the grotesome and indicrous incidents, the eccentric character, of which I have been a winters to-day? The whole affair is, in its main features and in its details alike, quite slogether indescribable. Have you ever been to the Five Points in New-York? If so, imagine what a scene would be produced were the contents of several wagons, filled with all kinds of luxurious viands and costly wares, anddenly deposited in some central locality of that re-

and with all kines of interiors viames and costly wares, suddenly deposited in some central locality of that re-gion, and immediately a loud announcement made that all who were hungry and needy were invited to step forward and help themselves. What an assemblage of rags and tatters, of villainous faces, of deformed and rage and tatters, of villamous taces, of debrued and distorted figures, would the magic amouncement instantly conjure up. Something similar in churseter was the picture upon which I have gazed to-day, upon the distribution of a few thousand deliars worth of biankets, guns, beads, and other articles of tawdry finery, among several thousand eager savages. It seemed as though the whole Sloux astion, of every age and every sec, and every species of dogs, cats, and all, had been gathered describer from far and wide to take part in this imporevery species of dogs, cats, and all, had been gathered tegether from far and wide, to take part in this important ceremony. The goods were placed in the center of the parade ground, where they were divided out into three several parcels, in the presence of a chief of each of the three separate bands present. Removed at a short distance, and forming a large circle, were seated the other chiefs and warriors of the respective bands. Behind there, and forming as it were, various collapses with the main circle, were seated and standing a promiscuous multitude of old hags, of squaws with saddles upon their shoulders, squaws with pappooses upon their backs, squaws with pappooses in their arms and dogs at their elbows, of young women without papposes, and of children of any and every age, male and femsle, attired in every conceivable variety of costume and otnament which savage taste or ingenuity could devise.

Interspersed here and there throughout the crowd, in Interspersed here and there throughout the crowd, in every direction, might be seen projecting over the heads and shoulders of the seated multimde, the long noses, pointed ears, and shaggy forms of numberless villainous-looking welf-dogs, who had come along with the rest of the household to enjoy the spectacle, if not to share the bounties of the occasion. When the main division of the goods was completed, the then several parcels were respectively borne to a spot in front of each of the three separate bands, and then a sub-division of them was again made among the warrior's lodges, by soldiers of their own, selected for the purpose. Under this arrangement each individual present came in for his or her portion of the annuity, greater or less, according to his or her rank and dignity in the nation.

During this entire time the circle of warriors re-

tion of the anunity, greater or less, according to his or her rank and dignity in the nation.

During this entire time the circle of warriors remained in a state of placid dignity and repose, seemingly strentive to the orders of an old brave who occupied himself with walking around the circle, exhorting all parties to conduct themselves upon the occasion with becoming dignity and self-command. The different circles of squaws and children were on the contrary throughout the whole period a constant cauldren of excitement, commotion and discordant noises. The different seenes and incidents constantly taking place among the mothy groups were as diversified as amusing. At one moment as old woman, haggard and distorted with age and hardship, would suddenly dart out from among her companions, and so whimsteis, that it would have required all the skill of a most undoubted master in music to have determined whether it was intended as a funeral dirge, or an air of exultation and joy. This eccentric melody she would cortinue to chant forth until the exhausted state of her vocal powers would compel her to desist and reaume her place among her comrades. This ceremony secmed to be quite contagious, for no sooner would the actress become seared than a similer apparition would endeally spring forth from some other group, and go

through with the same eccentric performances, to the great gratification and annusement of the spectators. At another time, some hideous-looking hag, who had just received a few yards of scarlet cloth as her share of the distribution, would throw the gaudy fabric around her withered and shrinking form, and immediately, with almost frantic joy, commence a series of Terpsichorean evolutions, something akin in character to a Scotch jig, all the while uttering to herself a low, mysterious chant. While these performances, and others equally original and amusing, were going on in certain groups, the peace and tranquility of others would be suddenly disturbed by a regular dog-fight, two or more rascally wolf-dogs setting upon one another with a zeal and ferocity which would in five minutes have attracted around them quite a numerous crowd of admiring and excited backers, in any of the streets of one of our large clies, usefting, in their angry demonstrations, equaws, praposes, prakand-dles, and everything else within reach. During all such exciting scenes, the unscated squaws preserved their tempers with samirable self-command, rounning in a state of strict neutrality, and permitting the combatants to fight the battle out to their own satisfaction. Would any collection of our own mild, gentle, accomplished American ladies have preserved their tempers under the like trying circumstances?

I might multiply similar incidents ad infaitum, all of

any collection of our own mild, genile, accomplished American ladies have preserved their tempers under the like trying circumstances?

I might multiply similar incidents ad lafathm, all of which afforded me much amusement at the time, and would, if painted with proper spirit, form quite a racy and interesting picture. Taken altogether, it was a scene worth many a long and weary mile's travel to see. I fear that I may well say to myself, in the words of Hamlet, though with somewhat different application, "Take it all in all, it was a picture the like of which I shall neer look upon again." About three hundred lodges were present on the occasion, leaving some two hundred lodges of the Sioux nation unrepresented. A proportionate quantity of goods has been very properly and justly set saide by Major Fitzpatrick for the benefit of those absent, and will be left in the charge of the commanding officer to be distributed out among them as they shall come into the fort during the winter.

Within two bours' time after the distribution was concluded, scarcely a lodge or Indian was to be seen in the vicinity, the whole tribe having started off on their annul Fall hunt. In a few days I shall leave Latanic and resume my line of march bottneward, Major Fritzpatrick having, with his characteristic courtesy, kindly invited me to become a member of his party upon his return to the States. I shall carry with me pleasing and strentions I have received from all the officers of the post during a sejourn of several weeks with them. It.

Gov. Hempstead's Message.

The Iowa Legislature met on the 6th inst. at lows City, and permanently organized on the 7th by the choice of William E. Leffingwell, of Chaton Co., President, and T. B. Cumming, of Lee Co., Secretary, of the Senate; and James Grant, of Scott Co., as Speaker, and J. S. Hooton, of Marion Co., Clerk of the House. In the afternoon of the 7th Gov. Hempstead sent in his Message, from which we cull the following

matters:

By the report of the Treasurer of State it appears that there has been received into the treasury from the 2d day of December, 1350, to the Stat day of October, 1852, the sam of \$139,601 69. Halance received from former Treasurer \$1.30, making an aggregate of \$139,603 60. The disbursements for the same period are \$139,603 60. The disbursements for the same period are \$139,603 60. The disbursements for the same period are \$139,603 60. The disbursements to \$13,755 75, of which amount \$25,755 75 are peaching at the eption of the State. The estimated expenditures for the two years to come amounts to \$103,316 90. The estimated resources for the same period, with the balance in the Treasury, amount to \$140,119 47, an amount which, after deducting ten per cent. from delinquencies and assessments, as unravalable, will leave a balance of receipts over expenditures fully sufficient to extinguish all that part of the tunded debt of the State which is payable at their option, and it is recommended that provision be under to pay the same as rapidly as any surplus means may come into the treasury.

Respecting the statute relating to the sale of liquors

Respecting the statute relating to the sale of liquors

Respecting the statute relating to the sale of liquors the Governor says:

This law removes all restraints from the traffic in such liquors as an article of merchandise, but prohibits the rotall to be drank upon the premises, under severe penalities; placing the enforcement of its prohibitory provisions under the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction of Courts and Juries. Until within a comparatively recent period, the use of spiritnous liquors has been generally looked upon without dispurphention. More recently public opinion has charged to a considerable extent, and in preducing this resultsociety is indebted to moral and educational influences more than any other cause. My mind is strongly impressed with the belief that to such means must be entrusted the hopes of future success. In a popular Government, where the laws are in the hands of the people, legislative power, to be effective upon questions which come directly in conflict with netural rights, cannot advance beyond public opinion. The first effort of this power was to limit the sale of such liquors through the local authority requiring a license with boal and other resulptions. Thus for the legislative power, we see the laws are in the laws are in the laws. Thus for the laws we see ion. The first effort of this power was to limit the sale of such liquers through the local authority requiring a license with ball and other regulations. Thus far the law was sustained and sits penaltice enforced. More recently attempts have been made to extend this power. Of such a character is the law now in force. And I submit to you, while it has existed, whether reneral experience has not shown that its profibitory provisions stand upor our strates book without being observed, while the gueral license to rell as an article of marchardise has extended the traffic without control. There is an inconsistency in the invactical operation of this law not reconcilable with the object intended, which suggests an additional reason for a change. Drunkenness and immorahities crising from the use of ardent sprits may be punished as crimes, but it is doubtful whether any legal enactment will prevent there being sold by retail, while a general rate is allowed as an article of merchandice. It would seem, therefore, that a judicious license system, placed under the certain of the law and a protection. rai raic is allowed as an arricle of merchandise. It would cern, therefore, that a judicious hienne system, placed un-ler the centrol of the local authorities, could be made more flicient for good than any other legislation. With these news I submit the subject to your care.

The endeavors now making in some parts of the

State to obtain a change in the State Constitution favor able to banks, internal improvements and to corpora tions generally, calls forth the hearty condemnation of the Governor. He comes out strongly against a paper currency, end so far from being willing to grant any increased facilities for its spread in Iowa, he says :

at to a considerable extent protect our citizens from the lects of bank explosions."

His ideas in relation to these topics would have done

bener to a New Hampshire Covernor, in the palmy days of Isanc Hill and his fellow Democrats. In closing Gov. Hempstead says:

In closing doe, itempetend says:

"That the State of Iowa is in a prosperous condition—rapidly increasing in population—owing probably the smallest debt of any State in the Union—all industrial couployses in finding encouragement under the regular administration of the laws, and the exercise of a healthy competition, that is made free to all by the principles of her Constitution—and warm in her attachment to the Union and to the sat rights of each State composing it.

Philadelphia News Items.

respondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
FRILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1852.
William McMichael, residing in West Moy: ensing, was assented in an out-of the way place, on left for dead. A young mon named Thomas Braman was arrested yesterday charged with committing the ournge, and is held to await the result of the injured weather to-day is shocking. Rain and

mud are the prominent objects.

The Boston Courier, in an article upon the efforts whichh have so long been making in England to rise some decimal system of currency, says there has curred to use method by which a decimal system of re-oning might be introduced into English money, without corred to us a method by which a decimal system of reckoning might be introduced into English money, without any
deringenient of the existing currency. Let swo how coins
be struck—a noble of two shillings, and a mark of two peace
half penny, and let the current value of the farthing be reduced one twenty-lifth—a charge too slight to cause any
sem, thus: 10 farthings make 1 mark, 10 marks make 1 noble, 10 rebles make 1 pound.

The great advantage of this arrangement would be that
all the benefits of decimal reckoning would be obtained in
accepting accounts, yet nothing would be obtained in
accepting accounts, yet nothing would be distained in decimal system. Shillings, pence, crowns, &c., might still
circulate and the old prices of commodities might remain
unchanged. Yet everything bought and sold could be put
not accounts decimally, and all the coins in circulation
and any sum of a count of the desired of the data was of a

into accounts decimally, and all the colus in circulation would correspond by aliquot parts to the decimal divisions, and any sun of money under the old denominations could be resolved into the new without emberrasment. By this method a transition from the old English to the decimal style of computation might be accomplished at once, without conjecting those who handle money to discard any of farthing, the depreciation of which would not be practically fels in the pocket of a heggar.

CITY ITEMS

ENTERTAINMENTS .- The Anniversary Address before the New-England Society will be given at the Tabernacle by Rev. Dr. Evans of the Central MICHAEL DOHENY, Esq., delivers the first lecture of

the Course before the Young Men's Democratic Union Club. Subject: "The Rise and Fall of Republics." EUGENIO LATILLA'S first lecture upon the Fine Arts will be given at Hope Chapel, the theme for this even ing being "On the Use of Art in Education and Social

Rev. Dr. Wisz of Albany will give the second lecture of the Course before the Hebrew Young Men's Association, at Stuy vesant Institute. Subject: "Progress of

The WHIG PRIMARY ELECTIONS, which are to be held between 7 and 10 A. M., may very properly come under the head of Entertainments for the day. The HALSTED LITERARY ASSOCIATION of Unic

Theological Seminary will hold their Anniversary in the Chapel of the Seminary this evening. At NIBLO's to-night we have the comic Opera "The Besket Maker's Wife," by Mad. Thillon, Mr. Hudson and company. Mad. Thillon and Mr. Hudson conclude

their engagement on Friday. The Equestrian Drama Mareppa" is to be brought out for the Holidays, under the eye of Rufus Welch, the well-known lion-hunter.

At the BROADWAY, "The Peri" will be performed tonight, for the benefit of Mr. Maeder, the composer .-The splendid scenic effects of this piece have mide it singularly popular. It is to be continued through the

At WALLACK's, "Old Heads and Young Hearts," Bearcicault's popular Comedy, will be represented in the excellent style for which this establishment is now noted. Blake's "Jesse Rural" is pronounced by the public a faultless performance. "High Life Below Stairs" concludes. At Burron's to-night "Paris and London," a pano-

ramic dramatic scenic comic piece, by Burton, Placide, Johnston, Mrs. Hughes and Co. To commence with the new farce, "The Work of an Artist," in which Johnston is in four parts.

At the Museum, "The Forty Thieves," afternoon and evening, and General Tom Thumb, for the especial arguement of the juveniles.

At Wood's, new negro melodies, composed expressly for Wood's Minstrels, &c. &c.

At the AMPHITHEATER, equestrian performances, afternoon and evening. "The Bewildered Datchman" is the last laughable novelty.

At the CHINESE ROOMS, Mr. Robert Heller's feats of

magic and scientific illusions are a pleasant addition to the variety of our Holiday Entertainments. Mr. H.'s performances are generally good, and some of them are truly wonderful, and call forth most enthusiastic applause. His temple is very neatly fitted up.

A FAIR is given to-day, to-morrow and next day in Broadway near St. Thomas Church, for the benefit of the Church of St. John the Baptlet.

A FAIR for the benefit of "Union Church," Rev. Mr. frinnell, paster, will be held this evening at Union Hall, No. 25 Avenue D. We are told that a great variety of articles will be offered at low prices.

A FAIR will be held this afternoon and evening in the Odeon, Williamsburgh, by the Ladies of the Universalist Society of that city. The usual refreshments, fancy

A FAIR will be held to-day and to-morrow at Waring's Mansion, Washington st., Brooklyn, for the benefit of St. Thomas's Church, by the sale of articles for

A FAIR will be held to-day and until Friday by the Ladies of the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur-sts. for the sale of fancy articles : the proceeds to go to the Church.

Meetings were held last evening by the Grand Grove of Directors of the United Ancient Order of Druids of this State, by the Grand Lodge of the Protestant Association, and by the New-York and North American Grand Union of Daughters of Temperance.

A Festival will be held on Christmas day at Knickerbocker Hall, for the benefit of the Sixteenth Ward Mission Subbath School. This is a nonsectarian School, established two-and-a-half years since, and sustained solely by its officers and teachers, and a few friends. Money is needed to procure a Library, fuel, clothing. &c. One of the beneficial results of the School is shown in a book inscribed with names of over 1,500 children pledged to abstain from intexicating drinks and from tobacco. We commend the enterprise to the kind attention of the people.

WHIG PRIMARY MEETINGS .- The Whig Primary Meetings for the election of Delegates to the Whig Committees of 1853, will be held to-day, from 7 to 10 A. M., and the Ward Committees have designated

the following places: let Ward—Atlantic Garden, No. 11 Broadway. 2d Ward—No. 13 Dutch-st. 3d Ward—No. 35 Warren st.

Ath Ward—Warren Hall.

5th Ward—Mansien Heuse, West Broadway.

6th Ward—Florence's Hotel, No. 76 Walker-st.

7th Ward—Whig Head-Quarters, corners of Madison

and Rutgers st.

8th Ward—Oberle's, No. 64 Wooster st.

9th Word—Bleecker st. House.

10th Ward—No. 283 Broome st., between Allen and

10th Ward—No. 25 Avenue D.
11th Ward—No. 25 Avenue D.
12th Ward—Farrington's, corner of 128th-stand 3d-av.
13th Ward—Mahan's Union Hall, No. 37 Willet-st.
14th Ward—Broadway Jouse.
15th Ward—Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway.
16th Ward—Whig Headquarters, Eighteenth-st., near

17th Ward-Henry Clay House, corner of Avenue A and First-st.

18th Ward-Alleghania House, corner of Third-av. and Seventeenth-et.

19th Ward-Union Cottage, Broadway and Forty-

minth-st. 20th Ward—No 230 West Thirty-sixth-st., near Ninth-av. Also on Twenty-eighth-st., south side, one door from the corner of Eighth-av.

From the last report of the managers of "St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females," we learn that the Heme was opened on Easter last, and eight persons have been admitted, four of them above 82 years of age. The object of the Institution is to furnish free cent and fuel to all its beneficiaries, to ex-tend further assistance to the more needy among them, and to provide for their spiritual welfare in accordance with the ministrations of the Gospel in the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is in a manner connected with t. Luke's Church, but is not confined to that parish.

THE FREE ACADEMY .- We have lately pub-

lished the catalogue of the Free Academy in this City. The Faculty and other instructors are as follows Horace Webster, LL. D., President of the Faculty, and Professor of Moral, Intellectual and Political Philosophy; John Jason Owen, D. D. Professor of the Latin. and Greek Languages and Literature; Wolcott Glbbs, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physics; Gerardus Beekman Docharty, I.L. D., Professor of Mathematics and Secretary of the Faculty; John Augustus Nichols, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Joel Tyler Benedict, A. M., Professor of Civil Engineering : Charles Edward Anthon, A. M., Professor of History and Belles Lettres, and Librarian : John Graeff Barton A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literaure : Paul Peter Duggan, N. A., Professor of Drawing and the Arts of Design; Jean Roemer, Professor of the French Language and Literature; Augustin José Morales, Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature; Theodore Glanbenskiee, Professor of the German Language and Literature; Robert Ogden Doremus, M. D. Professor of Natural History, Anatomy, Phy siology and Hygiene; George Washington Huntsman, Tutor; Norman Brach, A. M., Tutor; Joseph Howard Palmer, A. M., Tutor; William Beinhauer Silbe A. B., Tutor: Oliver Wetmore, Jr., A. B., Tutor Eugene Lawrence, A. M., Tutor: Herman Joseph Aloys Koerner, Ph. D., Tutor; Asa Gardner Wolcott, A. M., Tutor; Benjamin Arad Sheldon, Tutor. Students in class A. 25; class B. 48; class C. 106; class D, 135; class E. 183. Total, 497.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The directors of the Crystal Palace have wisely decided on constructing an extra gallery 250 feet long, and covering an area of 10,000 square feet; the gallery which will be constructed of the same materials as the building itself, will run along the open space between the reservoir and the Palace. This gallery is designed to hold all the machinery in motion and what other matters are considered too large and cumbrous to be placed in the building itself. This will relieve the interior of the Palace from the din and vapor emitted by a number of machines worked by steam, and enable those who have no interest in such things to enjoy the sights of the main building undisturbed. A CHANCE TO DO GOOD .- " The Association

for the relief of the industrious poor" offer for sale at their Sales Room, in Eleventh-st., two doors west of Fifth av., on Mondays and Fridays, between 10 and 3 o'clock, a great variety of Garments for men, women and children, at very low prices.

The engines of the Caloric ship are neary completed, and it is now supposed that the vessel will be ready for trial in the course of the next week. As no outsider is permitted on board, we must neces-sarily take other authority than actual observation for the alleged performances of the machinery. All we can do is to watch the wheels at a distance and see that they do revolve, irregularly but rapidly enough for purposes of navigation. It is said that the engines by conuming only 420 pounds of coal per hour, drive the wheels six revolutions per minute, for any length of There is great anxiety in regard to the matter, and we hope the preprietors will take the earliest op-portunity to satisfy the eager curiosity of the world.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMER'S CLUB. The regular meeting of this Club was held at their rooms, No. 351 Broadway, yesterday at 12 o'clock, M. The meeting was organized by choosing Dr. R. T. Un derhill, of Croton Point, Chairman, and Mr. Henry Meige acted as Secretary. Mr. Dickey moved to consider the preserved fruit of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Maceden, Wayne Co., N. Y., which was adopted. Mr. Smith then exhibited the following fruits which are preserved in jury by a chemical process, and retain in most instances their original flavor : There were four varieties of peaches, Carey's Mammoth Chag. Old Mixon Cling, early Barrard and Kenrick's Heath; one jar of Pears, whole; one jar Quinces, without sugar; Cherries, Transparent Guygue and Blackheart; one jar of Honey of Quinces, and yellow and red varieties of Tomatoes. It was decided by the members of the Club, that the Tomatoes were perfectly preserved end their flavor was quite as good as though they were just gathered from the vines. Mr. Smith, in speaking of the different varieties of Peaches, said that five bush els of "Kenrick's Heath" would make one bushel dried, while it ordinarily takes of Rare Ripe Peaches ter bushels, in consequence of their being so julcy, and also, that the great success in putting up fruit was not dependent upon great skill, but in knowing the proper time for gethering, which, on repeated trial he had found, was, when they are the most fit for desert. The Secretary, Mr. Meigs, then made the following verbal

Secretary, Mr. Meigs, then made the following verbal report:

Preservetion of Fruit Fresh—The Secretary said that, recently, when this subject was before the Club, he remarked that in gathering fruits, they should be treated at tenderly as so many eggs, but even that hardly meets the truth. The delicate bloom upon their skins must not be rubbed off, for it is now ascertained that this bloom consome fruits, when it dries, forms a sort of variable over it, shutting up the pores of the skin, so that the juices of the fruit cannot evaporate. Besides extreme care in handling fruit, it is necessary that they should be kept in places in which the temperature is always the same, and that below the line at which vegetation goes en; or in other terms, just not frozen; probably 36 degrees Fahrenheit, by the average of our thermometer, would be about right. If fruit would retain its qualities after freezing, we should then be able to keep it any length of time, but thawing alters the constitution of it too much. We do not despair yet of inding methods by which the linest fruits can be preserved in all their natural excellence from one year to the next at least; and considering the enournous amount of peaches lest for want of such means, how important would be the discovery! As the matter now stands, the peach harvest begins and entirely ends between July and October; the grape between September and Janury. These play a great part in human health as well as pleasure. They would be a blessing to our lives for the whole year as well as for two or three months only. It is probable that we have to handle almost as many eggs in a year as well as for two or three months only. It is probable that we have to handle almost as many eggs in a year as well of the finest fruits, and the loss is beyond measur/lathe fruits, but every body is nice in the egg-handling.

The following resolution was ofered and unanimously adorted?

The following resolution was offered and unanimo adopted ?

Resolved. That the thanks of this Club be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. of Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., for their presentation of preserved fruits, and the members having eaten of the different varieties, consisting of peaches, cherries, tomatoes, quinces, raspberries, &c., unite in expressing their high appreciation of the excellent flavor of such fruits. The subject which was to have been discussed, "New

Plants, and New Uses of Old Ones," was postponed to the first Tuesday in January next, to which time the meeting was adjourned.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Shelton of flower and grass seeds and bulbs, from California, which he offers for sale at several places in the City.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND, IN THIRTY-SECOND-ST .- The Coroner yesterday continued the inquisition which was commenced on Monday, upon the body of Mrs. Catharine Tourney, who died on Sunday night from the effects of wounds and bruises inflicted on Saturday night and Sunday morning by her husband. Considerable additional tes-timony was taken, most of which went to show that the accused had on several occasions previously beaten his wife in a cruel manner. The case being concluded the testimony was reviewed by the Coroner, and the Jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict against the husband. He was then committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ROBBERY OF SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS .-A most audacious robbery was committed last night at the Deguerreian establishment of Mr. Root, No. 363 Brondway. For a few days past Mr. R. has kept his rooms open in the evening for the convenience of those who could not examine his large collection of portraits by daylight, and during this time has kept a man on the watch at the door, where there was a case containing the medals awarded to him from year to year, five lockets, &c. Last night the was year, five lockets, &c. Last night the watchman stepped up stairs for a moment, and during his absence some rascals turned off the gas in the hall, tore open the case at the back, grabbed the gold medal, seven silver medals and three gold lockets, and made their escape, all unbeknown to the Police. The watchman, on coming from the room above, supposed the gas had gone out by accident, but upon lighting it again discovered the

This is the fourth time that Mr. Root has been the victim of robbers, losing in all several hundred dollars worth of property. The medals are especially valuable to him, as honorable testimonials of the excelle of his workmanship. As they can be of comparatively little value to the new possessors, it is hoped that they may get back to Mr. R. rather than be melted up for

Mr. Root will still continue to keep his premises oper in the evening and we hope the Fifth Ward Police will keep an eye on the thieves who have such an affection his goods. Fuch occurrences ought to be scarce in Broadway, especially at such an early hour in the

ANOTHER FATAL SHOOTING CASE IN THE

FOURTH WARD-One Man Instantly Killed-On Tuesday orning about 2 o'clock, the porter-house of John Martin Water-st., which had been open all night up to that time, was closed by the proprietor, after which John Donohue, Thomas Shay, James Morrison, Wm. C. Sturtevant, Dennis Carroll and Charles Lyons, entered the place, by permission of Martin, and had something to drink, after which they took a seat around the stove, in which was a glowing fire. Here they cracked their jokes, took sundry drinks and amused themselves by exploding percussion caps upon the tubes of three pistols, which different members of the company has in their possession. This sport had but a she tinuance, and was suddenly terminated by the dis-charge, as is supposed, of one of the barrels of a six barrelled revolver pistol, loaded with bullets, slugs a buck shot, in the hands of Martin, the keeper the porter-house. The contents of the pistol tool effect in the head of Charles Lyons, a pilot bost boy and formerly a bartender in Water st., who was almost instantly killed. One shot or bullet entered his left eye, another took effect on the right side of the nose, entering the head, and several others penetrated the skull, on the left side of the head. Officers Wogan and Maher of the Fourth Ward, who heard the explosion of several percussion caps, (they being on duty in the immediate neighborhood,) on hearing the report of the pistol, ran to the place, but on the way, heard the cry of watch, which had been raised by one of the parties. On entering the parter-the Officers discovered Lyons, the deceased, prostrate upon the floor. The whole party were forthwith arrested and with the deceased taken to the Station-House, in Oak-st., where Assistant Captain Williston was then on duty He questioned the origin of the fatal occurrence, when they rele the facts as above set forth, but each and every one of them denied firing the pistol, which caused death; most of the party, however, charged it upon Martin, who in a state of great excitem feeling, said he was standing behind the ter enapping percussion caps on a revolving pistol and, said he, "if it went off I did not know it;" "but, continued he, "if the pistol did explode and kill the deceased, it was shot and balls that caused death." It looks probable that the pistol was leaded with shot, from the fact that there are at least five distinct wou in the head and face of the deceased. From what could be excertained there was no quarreling between the parties, whom, it is said, were on good terms and mate friends. The parties arrested were locked up in the Station House to await the Coroner's investigation, which will coon take place. The men locked up allege that they were not aware that either of the pistols were loaded, but this eccurs no justification for thus triding with the fatal weapons, and thereby causing death. It was their business to know beyond the possibility of a doubt that the pistols were not loaded before exploding